

December 2004

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The Standards Forum and Standards Actions



DOE Technical Standards Program Document Status

11-22-2004

Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 26

Out for Comment – 11

Published in November – 2

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Thank you to all who contributed to the success of the RevCom for TSP training and the Technical Standards Manager (TSM) videoconference in September; either by helping to set up the program or by contributing to the program through your participation. Preparing for this set of meetings helped me to better understand all of the functions that the TSMs perform for the Technical Standards Program. Clearly, the TSP could not perform without them.

One measure of the success of the September program is the number of requests we have received for repeat performances. In consultation with a number of TSMs, we have decided to hold two video conferences a year:

- a major one each fall in which we will continue to provide training and updates for current and new TSMs; and
- a shorter program each spring.

We are looking for suggested topics for the spring video conference. Please email either me (Mary.Haughey@eh.doe.gov) or Jeff Feit (jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov) with suggestions.



Mary Haughey

If you attended RevCom for TSP training on September 28, 2004, but have not yet returned your Training Evaluation Form, please return it to Kathy Knight (Kathy.Knight@hq.doe.gov) so that we can send you your training certificate.

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Part of our charter in the TSP is to try to keep you aware of developments in our Topical Committees, new standards that we have issued, and standards-related activities in which DOE participates. To do this, this publication includes a variety of articles:

- We have included an article reprinted from the October 2004 ASTM Standardization News on the collaborative work done to produce the new ASTM A 1033, *Practice for Qualitative Measurement and Reporting of Hypoeutectoid Carbon and Low-Alloys Steel Phase Transformations*. This collaborative study was sponsored by DOE under the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) Technology Roadmap Project.
- An outcome of the TSM video conference in September was that Tom Rotella alerted us to his work in the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP). For those who missed his discussion at the meeting, please see his article on GIDEP on page 4.
- Dick Englehart from the DOE Office of Environment, Safety and Health (EH) has provided an article summarizing his new standard DOE-STD-1186, *Specific Administrative Controls*, which was developed in response to Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board Recommendation 2002-3.
- Joel Rabovsky, also of EH, recently attended a meeting of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and has provided an article on the role of the ICRP in radiological protection.
- As TSMs are well aware, one of the newer initiatives in the TSP is the introduction of the web-based review and comment process for DOE technical standards, RevCom for TSP, in June 2004. Sherry Southern, our DOE Savannah River Office TSM, is an old hand at the RevCom process because she has used it for some time as the Savannah River Directives Point of Contact. She has provided a useful article on using the delegate process in RevCom for TSP.

All TSMs should read this article to see if the delegate process can be used to make their lives easier.

- Bob Pilkey of Sandia National Laboratory at Livermore, CA has provided an article on the upcoming Metrology /Accreditation Topical Committee annual meeting, along with details on contacts, hotels, and what is for breakfast.

As we do each month in Standards Actions, there is a list of any new projects, new standards posted for comment, and new standards reaffirmed or issued during the preceding month. Please check the list and alert those in the DOE community who may be interested in these activities. Also remember that we list this information, as well as back issues of Standards Actions, on our web pages at <http://www.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>.

At the close of each year, DOE, as well as other Federal Agencies, must report on its use of voluntary consensus standards as required by the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA). That reporting is done through a web-based reporting tool operated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). NIST is charged by OMB Circular A-119 with the responsibility for collecting and compiling this information and submitting it to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). For those of you who wondered why we request information on voluntary consensus standards use and participation in standards development organizations (SDOs), this is why. As soon as we finish this reporting, we will begin the task of updating the database for next year's report. Our procedure for reporting the use of voluntary consensus standards and participation on SDOs can be found in TSPP-3, *Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Interaction with Standards Development Organizations*.

Finally, as the calendar page turns to mark the completion of another year, it will also mark a full year since I assumed the responsibility of running the TSP from Rick Serbu. It has been a challenging year with all of the transitions and because of that, an exciting year. I did not achieve all I hoped to this year (e.g., DOE-wide standards access), but it has been an interesting year in which I have met many fine people who work to ensure that DOE meets its objectives. It is a pleasure working with you. Please continue to prod us and complain when things are not running as smoothly as you think they can, but be forewarned that we will recruit you to be part of the solution.

Happy winter holidays and a merry New Year from all of us in the TSP!

Collaborative Study on Steel Phase Transformations Results in New ASTM Standard

This article, originally published in ASTM Standardization News October 2004, has been reprinted with permission from ASTM International.

A collaborative study on quantitative measurement of steel phase transformation (QMST) done by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), in cooperation with over a dozen companies, has resulted in a recently-approved new ASTM standard, [A 1033](#), Practice for Quantitative Measurement and Reporting of Hypoeutectoid Carbon and Low-Alloys Steel Phase Transformations. The collaborative study, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy under AISI's Technology Roadmap Project, also resulted in the production of extensive and detailed steel phase transformation data for medium-carbon grade SAE 1050 and alloy steel SAE 8620.

This type of information has become important because it is necessary for process simulation models that are used to predict residual stress, distortion and microstructure evolution that occurs during manufacturing practices such as steelmaking, forging, and heat treating. Prior to the study, this type of data had been collected using non-standardized techniques, resulting in a wide variety of data that was not always useful for process optimization in manufacturing operations.

In the practice, dilatometer equipment is used to detect and measure the changes in dimension that occur as functions of both time and temperature during defined thermal cycles. The resulting data are converted to discrete values of strain for specific values of time and temperature during the thermal cycle that can be used to determine the beginning and completion of one or more phase transformations.

The practice can be used to provide data for computer models used in the control of steel manufacturing, forging, casting, heat-treating, and welding processes. In addition, the practice can be used to provide data for the prediction of microstructures and properties to assist in steel alloy selection for end-use applications, as well as to provide data needed for the construction of transformation diagrams that depict the microstructures developed during the thermal processing of steels as functions of time and temperature.

Organizations involved in the QMST study with AISI included steel producers, automakers, heavy equipment manufacturers, suppliers, academia, and laboratories. The new standard is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Subcommittee A01.13 on Mechanical Chemical Testing and Processing Methods of Steel Products and Processes, which is part of ASTM [Committee A01](#) on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys.



According to Manish Mehta, director, collaborative programs and executive director, Technologies Research Corporation, a subsidiary of the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences that organized and managed the 21-member QMST consortium, the new standard offers several benefits to the steel industry. "A 1033 enables a cross-industry set of users and suppliers in the steel supply chain to obtain and archive more accurate and consistent, continuously sampled data inputs for process modeling and optimization," says Mehta. He also notes that specific benefits to the automobile and heavy vehicle industry

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include improved steel product quality and yields, lower cost, and fewer greenhouse gas emissions.

Mehta says the QMST consortium steering committee is encouraging feedback on A 1033 from any interested parties, especially since the new standard represents the first attempt to standardize collection, reporting and sample preparation methods using digital, continuously sampled experimental transformation data. Mehta expects to gather significant feedback during a follow-up project being formed to use A 1033 to populate a larger database of common steel alloys and product forms, but says that any input from users outside the project would be welcome.

For further technical information, contact [Manish Mehta](#), National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Ann Arbor, Mich. (phone: 734/995-4938) or [David Anderson](#), director, bar and rod market development, AISI, Southfield, Mich. (phone: 248/945-4764). Committee A01 meets Nov. 8-11 during the November Committee Week in Washington, D.C. For membership or meeting details, contact [George Luciw](#), ASTM International (phone: 610/832-9710).

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Government-Industry Data Exchange Program and the DOE Technical Standards Program Intersect

By Tom Rotella, P.E., Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Management (A-41), DOE/NNSA

The Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) <http://www.gidep.org> is a multi-agency and military services information exchange program currently sponsored by the Navy. The organization supports a large database and infrastructure that provides participating Federal agencies, the Armed Services and all of our contractors, access to all sorts of information. The database (password protected for its membership) contains information on: components of all types; Notices of Diminishing Manufacturing Supplies and Material Shortages, processes, metrology, engineering data, failure experience including lessons learned, and many other types of information potentially useful to our operations. A planned addition to the database is *standards*.

A Little History on GIDEP

In April 1991, the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) issued a Presidential Policy Letter, 91-03, "Reporting Nonconforming Products," requiring US Department of Energy (DOE) and other federal agencies to participate in GIDEP for purposes of exchanging nonconforming product information. Currently, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFAR) revisions are under review that will eventually insert GIDEP participation into military acquisition policy through contractual relationships. I believe the same will follow for civilian agencies.

Since 1991, advances in information technology and the expansion of the Internet and the GIDEP Program itself, has permitted ever increasing agency and contractor information exchange on much broader information types. This has resulted in benefits to program missions, improved safety in operations and maintenance, and a prevention of unplanned expenditures throughout the government. Specifically, GIDEP operations reported a DOE prevention of unplanned expenditure of more than \$4 million in 1999, more than \$800K in both 2000 and 2003. The total government-wide reported cost avoidance (prevented expenditures) was more than \$98 million last year alone. The DOE annual participant fee for FY-05 is \$240K. Obviously, this is a good return on our investment. Some contractor organizations within DOE are already actively involved in GIDEP including Honeywell, Westinghouse, Bechtel, Morrison Knudsen (MK) Yucca, Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) and several others. They are to be commended for their respective contributions to DOE's past cost avoidance.



Tom Rotella

How do DOE Standards Fit In

During a recent GIDEP Management Meeting, the issue of a lack of a "standards" exchange via the database was raised by a GIDEP agency representative. Public Law 104-113, (http://www.ci.mesa.az.us/building_safety/code_adoption/pdf/PL104-113_110_Stat_775.pdf), and OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities," (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a119/a119.html>), encourages standards development use and exchange across agencies and the like. The GIDEP Program Office has heard the call.

As if by fate, for unrelated reasons, I, soon after, attended my first DOE Standards Meeting! I was very impressed with the work DOE has done on Technical Standards development and the DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) network of participating Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) that exists. The voice in my head became louder by the minute. As the DOE/NNSA Agency Representative for GIDEP, I just had to raise my hand. I told them about GIDEP. I have since begun to contact the GIDEP world about the existence of what seems like a plethora of DOE technical standards. Apparently, our DOE TSMs are

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known to coordinate production or directly author quite literally, the "best and the brightest" standards in the land. Apparently they are even sold on E-Bay by some non-DOE person! Pretty clever, huh?

In summary, the point I would like to make is that it is important that you are aware of GIDEP (*How to Join*: <http://www.gidep.org/join/requirements.htm>), and the fact that its current cross-government membership of 5000+ has interest in our DOE standards. You, of course, may find that by joining GIDEP, there's the potential for finding a non-DOE GIDEP posted technical standard to be available and of use to us in DOE. After all, we certainly are not the only organization that is generating technical standards. Please check out GIDEP and its offerings. Increased GIDEP participation and information exchange between our DOE federal and contractor elements should naturally increase our agency program benefits as well as others.

If you would like more information on GIDEP, please contact the GIDEP Program Office at (951) 898-3207 directly or Mr. Tom Rotella, DOE/NNSA GIDEP Representative on: 202-586-2394.

DOE Issues Standard on Specific Administrative Controls

(By Dick Englehart, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy)

DOE-STD-1186-2004, "Specific Administrative Controls" was issued in August 2004, providing guidance on Specific Administrative Controls for Hazard Category 1, 2, and 3 nuclear facilities. Specific Administrative Controls (SACs) are administrative controls that are identified as a control needed to prevent or mitigate an accident scenario that would be classified as a Safety Significant (SS) or Safety Class (SC) control if the safety function were provided by a structure, system, or component (i.e., a SS SSC or a SC SSC).

This class of controls was developed in response to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board Recommendation 2002-3. The Recommendation, which DOE accepted, called for DOE to provide guidance for the class of administrative controls that addresses:

- Design attributes to ensure effectiveness and reliability;
- Technical Safety Requirements (TSRs) and Limiting Conditions of Operation;
- Training and qualifications to ensure that the appropriate facility operators, maintenance and engineering personnel, plant management, and other staff properly implement each control;
- Periodic re-verification that each control remains effective; and
- Root cause and failure analysis similar to those required for failure of an engineered system.

DOE-STD-1186-2004 provides the guidance on these topics.

The design, or formulation of SACs, is embodied in the implementing procedures for the controls. The Standard adapts guidance for design of systems, structures, and components to the formulation of SACs. The important consideration is that SACs should be capable of being implemented so that their safety functions can be accomplished dependably when they are needed. Because SACs depend primarily on human performance, the formulation of implementing procedures needs to consider human factors, such as the level of difficulty of the task, the time available to do the task or recover from an error, and the stress levels. Documentation of the SAC is expected to be included in documented safety analyses (DSAs) in a similar fashion as expected for safety systems, structures and components. That is, the DSA should include a description of the controls, identification of their safety functions, and an evaluation of the capability of the SACs to provide their safety functions when called upon. There should also be derivations of the treatment of SACs in the associated TSR document.

SACs are first identified through DSA hazards analyses and accident analyses. They need to be explicitly identified as needed to prevent or mitigate accident scenarios. The same criteria as used for safety class and safety significant systems, structures, and components, as described in DOE-STD-3009, "Preparation Guide for U.S. DOE Nonreactor Nuclear Facility Safety Analysis Reports," are used to classify such administrative controls as SACs. As with systems, structures and components, not all administrative controls that are explicitly identified in hazard analyses are expected to be elevated to the level of SACs.

Treatment of SACs in TSR documents can be either as Limiting Conditions of Operation with associated Action Statements and Surveillances, or as Directive Action SACs in the Administrative Controls section of the TSR document.

In order that SACs are appropriately identified, configured, and implemented, training on the Standard has been developed for use in the field, as adapted for site-specific considerations. As with safety systems, structures, and components, it is expected that SACs will be periodically re-verified and that failures will be examined through root cause analyses.

A meeting on SACs was held in Albuquerque at the Energy Training Center on October 21, 2004, and was attended by about eighty DOE and contractor personnel from DOE sites. Topics covered included a review of the Standard, the process of implementing the

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Standard in a safety analysis, example SACs (from the sites), lessons-learned from reviews of existing DSAs for SAC treatment, and expectations for continuing training of personnel at the sites.

Full implementation of the Standard is expected through reviews of existing safety basis documents and their annual updates. Questions on the Standard may be directed to Dr. Richard W. Englehart, EH-22 at Richard.Englehart@hq.doe.gov or 301-903-3718.

Development of Radiation Protection Standards by DOE and Other Federal Agencies: The Role of International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)

By Joel Rabovsky, PhD, CHP, DOE, Office of Worker Protection Policy & Programs (EH-52)

On September 15, 2004, Dr. Roger H. Clarke, Chairman of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) presented an overview of the main features of the draft 2005 Recommendations of the ICRP to representatives of Federal agencies. These draft recommendations represent a significant event in the continuing evolution of radiation protection standards used to protect workers, the public and the environment both in the United States and throughout the world.

Background:

To provide perspective for understanding the significance of the draft ICRP recommendations, the following paragraphs will briefly describe the process by which radiation protection standards in the United States are developed, and the role of the ICRP in this process.

Periodically, various national and international scientific organizations systematically review scientific research related to health effects in humans resulting from exposure to ionizing radiation. These reviews synthesize the accumulated body of research to provide estimates of the risks to humans resulting from ionizing radiation. Examples of such reviews are the periodic reports published by the National Research Council's Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations (BEIR) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). The ICRP also evaluates the scientific literature on radiation induced health effects. Based on these evaluations of the scientific literature, the ICRP periodically issues recommendations on fundamental aspects of radiation protection.

The ICRP is an advisory body that develops and provides recommendations on fundamental aspects of radiation protection to regulatory and advisory agencies at international, regional, and national levels. The ICRP is composed of a main Commission and four Standing Committees. The main Commission consists of twelve members and a Chairperson. The four standing committees are: Committee 1 on Radiation Effects, Committee 2 on Derived Limits, Committee 3 on Protection in Medicine, and Committee 4 on the Application of the Commission's Recommendations.

International and national organizations (both advisory and regulatory) with interests in protecting humans and the environment from harmful effects of radiation, review the ICRP's recommendations and adopt those portions that are best suited to the needs of their individual countries or regions.

In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under authority granted by the Atomic Energy Act¹, develops non-mandatory radiation protection guidance for use by all Federal agencies in developing their own regulations or standards. Typically, Federal guidance is issued in response to a specific radiological need or in response to authoritative changes in the generally accepted standards of radiological protection such as those contained in ICRP recommendations. This guidance is developed with the participation of various Federal agencies under the sponsorship of the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS) Subcommittee on Federal guidance. Federal agencies use the Federal guidance as a guideline for updating their regulations or standards. In a parallel effort, the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) also develops recommendations based on the ICRP recommendations. Depending on the relative timing of the deliberations of the NCRP and the ISCORS's Federal Guidance Subcommittee, the NCRP recommendations can also affect the radiation protection standards developed by Federal agencies.

On occasion, a Federal agency may feel that certain aspects of the ICRP recommendations are essential to their particular functions and adopt them before the Federal Guidance Subcommittee has issued its guidance. Conversely, a Federal agency may feel that for their particular radiological concerns there is not compelling reason to adopt the Federal Guidance.

Draft 2005 ICRP Recommendations

Among the documents currently being developed by the ICRP is the next set of fundamental ICRP Recommendations on radiation protection, intended to replace the 1990 Recommendations in ICRP Publication 60. These fundamental ICRP recommendations are the basic set of radiation protection guidelines that form the basis for the system of radiation protection for most of the countries in the world. These recommendations specify dose limits, dosimetric units and quantities used to assess exposure to individuals and the environment. They also set forth the general principles for controlling exposure resulting from (1) the use of radioactive

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materials and radiation generating devices and (2) from pre-existing sources of radiation. To maintain stability and avoid confusion in the practice of radiation protection, the ICRP only infrequently publishes basic recommendation. The two previous recommendations were published in 1990 and 1977.

Work on the current set of recommendations has been in progress for several years during which time the ICRP has presented a number of proposed iterations of ideas for these recommendations and has received much useful input. Based on the earlier proposals, the ICRP in June 2004 issued a draft text of these recommendations, called the *2005 ICRP Recommendations*, and is currently soliciting comments. The September 15, 2004 presentation by the ICRP chairman Dr. Roger Clark at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was part of this effort to solicit comments and involve United States Federal agencies in the development of the ICRP's recommendations. In addition, the ICRP has made it very easy for any interested individual to comment on the draft 2005 recommendations by making them available in a downloadable version from their website and by providing the capability to submit comments via the internet. This website can be found at <http://www.icrp.org/remissvar/remissvar.asp>. Comments must be submitted by December 31, 2004.

Federal Agency Response:

As result of this meeting and the ongoing review of the ICRP's draft 2005 Recommendations, Federal agencies have been developing comments to both enhance these recommendations and to ensure that it will be consistent with their radiation protection needs. The Department of Energy (DOE) and the other Federal agencies will submit their comments to the Federal Guidance subcommittee which will transmit them, as part of a national response, to the ICRP. The ultimate impact on DOE and other Federal agencies of these recommendations will not be known until sometime in 2005 when the final version of the ICRP 2005 Recommendations is published.

Summary of Key Recommendations:

The following is a summary of the key recommendations of the ICRP's draft 2005 recommendations:

- The factors used to account for difference in cancer susceptibility of different tissues to radiation, and the differences in the effectiveness of various types of radiation in producing health effects have been updated to reflect consistency with the latest scientific data in these areas.
- The nominal risk per unit radiation dose for fatal cancer has been reduced by about 10 per cent.
- In addition to the existing system of dose limits, a system of dose constraints has been proposed to protect the most exposed person (or critical group) from exposure to a single radiation source (or class of similar radiation sources). This system of constraints would apply to almost all sources of radiation exposure (e.g. emergency, occupational, environmental, radon, etc.). Such constraints would not apply to diagnostic and therapeutic doses received by patients. The upper values of these constraints are 100 mSv/yr (10 rem/yr) for emergency situations, 20 mSv/yr (2 rem/yr) for situations in which there is a benefit to the exposed individuals (e.g. occupational exposure, comforters and carers for patients), 1 mSv/yr (0.1 rem/yr) for situations having societal benefit. It is expected that the constraints would typically be below the maximum value. The minimum value for any dose constraint is set at 0.1 mSv/yr (0.010 rem/yr).
- An approach or "framework" for protection of non-human species.
- As part of the process of optimizing radiation protection standards and processes, the ICRP recommends fostering a "safety culture" and the involvement of "stakeholders."
- Activity concentrations for radionuclides in materials below which the ICRP system of radiation protection does not apply. For artificial radionuclides these concentrations are 0.01 Bq/g for alpha radiation emitters and 0.1 Bq/g for beta/gamma radiation emitters. For naturally occurring radionuclides, these concentrations are 1 Bq/g for Uranium 238 and Thorium 232 and 10 Bq/g for Potassium 40.
- Collective dose should not be used exclusively in making decisions concerning protection of groups. Instead "disaggregated" information on the members of the group contained in a "dose matrix" should be used for making decisions pertaining to groups.
- The term for the radiation weighted dose in a tissue or organ will no longer be called equivalent dose and the unit for this dose quantity will no longer be the Sievert (Sv). The ICRP will call this quantity the "radiation weighted dose" but has not proposed a new unit and is soliciting suggestions.
- Replacement of the term "deterministic" with the term "tissue reactions" to describe effects of radiation that cause tissue damage and impaired function primarily by cell killing.
- A new dose term to account for the relative biological effectiveness of different types of radiation in producing tissue reactions is being introduced. This dose term is to be called the RBE-weighted absorbed dose, and the unit is to be the gray-equivalent (Gy-Eq).
- The dose limits have not been changed from those in published in ICRP 60² (the previous set of ICRP recommendations).

¹Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 §2(a)(7).

² Federal agencies in the United States still use the dose limits recommended by ICRP publication 26 in 1977.

Using Delegates to Facilitate Technical Standards Reviews in the DOE

(By Sherry L. Southern, Technical Standards Manager, Savannah River Operations Office)

The Savannah River Operations Office is an Environmental Management (EM) site with two National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) organizations and a national laboratory co-located within the site boundary. As the site Technical Standards Manager (TSM) for both EM and NNSA, my responsibilities are to ensure reviews are performed by qualified personnel, and comments are comprehensive and submitted in a timely manner to the EM and NNSA TSMs. Depending on the subject matter and document length, reviewing Department of Energy (DOE) Technical Standards can at times be very time consuming. As the TSM, it is very challenging to balance these duties and other responsibilities and assignments. Attempts to dedicate time for a thorough and timely review are often sabotaged to accommodate other priorities. Likewise, determining "validity" of the comments from subject matter experts (SMEs) is very tedious. The major dilemma faced by a multi-tasked, multi-organization TSM is how to provide a comprehensive and timely review using the most efficient means possible.

The DOE's recent implementation of a web-based review and comment system (RevCom) into the Technical Standards Program (TSP) was a tremendous help in resolving the above mentioned dilemma. Previously, along with my TSM duties, I served as the Directives Point of Contact (DPC) at Savannah River. With the implementation of RevCom in the directive system, I instituted a protocol for the review process which allowed me to make full use of TSP Delegates versus multiple SMEs. When RevCom for TSP was rolled out, it was fairly simple to adopt a similar protocol for technical standards.

Delegates have essentially the same privileges and authorities as the TSM. Delegates can assign SMEs to review documents, change the relative importance of comments (i.e., "Major" to "Minor"), edit the text of comments, submit comments to the TSM and recommend individual comments (or consolidate SME comments) for inclusion in the final package. At Savannah River, I have established delegates (in coordination with the Assistant Manager or Division Director) in various program areas (transportation, nuclear safety, radiation protection, environmental, security, training, etc.). Once assigned to review a document, the delegate can further assign the review to SMEs within their organization and/or other program or line organizations. As a rule, I also assign documents to delegates within other support organizations such as legal, human resources, and financial. I rely heavily on the delegates to scrutinize and consolidate comments from SMEs. I provide a final layer of review primarily looking at the "tone" and determining importance of comments prior to submitting the final package. Using delegates has decreased the coordination and editing time for me as a TSM. Establishing delegates can facilitate the review and comment efforts for multi-contractor or multi-program sites. Initially, it can be time consuming and, depending on the individual delegate more one-on-one training on the RevCom system may be needed. However, in the long run once the process is established, it runs very efficiently.

AN UPCOMING EVENT

DOE Metrology/Accreditation Topical Committee

Annual Meeting - March 8-10, 2005, Hilton Garden Inn, Livermore, CA

(Alameda County)

(By Bob Pilkey, Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, CA)

Please mark your calendar for Tuesday, March 8th through Thursday, March 10th, 2005 for the annual meeting of the DOE Metrology/Accreditation Topical Committee. This annual event brings together management and staff of the DOE metrology laboratories for several days of presentations, laboratory reports, networking, and planning. Advance registration is required.

The full meeting is open to participants from the DOE community and other government agencies. Non government personnel, especially those who might be interested in making a presentation to the group, should contact *Bob Pilkey at 925-294-2505* for more information regarding attendance. Topics of interest include standards activities for calibration laboratories, calibration laboratory management software, the national measurement system and traceability, measurement techniques, training, and laboratory management.



Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore-CA

This year's event will feature a tour of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories National Ignition Facility (NIF).

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Website

www.hiltongardeninn.com/en/gi/hotels/index.jhtml;jsessionid=HSPDWXEQQDHHOCSGBIXM22QKIYFCVUUC?ctyhocn=LVKLHGI

Group Code

- Our group name is "DOE Metrology Committee"

Rooms

- A block of 25 rooms has been reserved at a government rate of \$105
- Occupancy tax is \$8.40
- Total room charge will be \$113.40 per night
- Room reservations must be made by February 7, 2005

Meeting Room

- 28' x 62' meeting room with tables and chairs arranged in a "U" format
- Laptop computer (Windows 2000 OS, with Power Point) projector and screen

Beverages & Snacks

- Continental breakfast - assorted Danish, muffins and scones, sliced fresh seasonal fruit, fresh squeezed and pressed juices, coffee and varietal teas
- Mid-morning coffee refresh
- Afternoon beverages and snack - assorted soft drinks, mineral waters, assorted cookies or brownies, coffee and tea
- Beverages and snacks will be served in the meeting room

Group Lunch

- A group lunch will be provided on Tuesday and Wednesday as follows:
 - *Tuesday* – Dagwood Deli Buffet: Sliced roast beef, ham, turkey and assorted cheeses. Condiment tray, rolls and choice of pasta or potato salad. Assorted soft drinks, mineral and spring waters and Chef's choice desert
 - *Wednesday* – Choice of Grilled Teriyaki Chicken or Pasta Pomodoro
- Lunch will be served in a private dining room across the hall from the meeting room
- Please contact Bob Pilkey if you have special dietary needs

Restaurant

- The Hilton has a restaurant (with full bar), serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

Conference Fee

- A \$100 Conference Fee will cover the cost of meeting room, beverages, snacks, and group lunches.
- Please mail your Conference Fee check in advance to:

Bob Pilkey, MS9133, Sandia National Laboratories
P.O Box 969, Livermore, CA 94551-0969

- Make your check payable to "Sandia National Laboratories".
- Sorry, no credit cards.

No Host Dinner

- March 8 at 6:30 PM. Location (Livermore/Pleasanton area) to be determined

Tour

- A tour of the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at LLNL is scheduled for March 9 in the afternoon (exact time to be determined).
- I must complete a tour request form 30 days in advance with the names and affiliations of all visitors.
- I will also need to submit badge requests at LLNL for those individuals who do not have a standard DOE badge, including spouses.
- For US citizens, I need to process the badge requests 1 month prior to the visit (February 1). Badge request information for a US citizen includes:
 - First and last name
 - Address
 - Place of birth
 - Social security number
- For non-US citizens, I need to process the badge requests 2 months prior to the visit (January 1). For a non-US citizen, the following information is required:

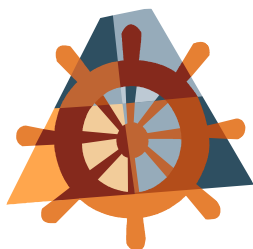
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- First, middle, and last name
- Birth date
- City and Country of birth
- Credential type (Passport, etc.)
- Passport number, expiration date, and country of issue
- Type of Visa, expiration date and I-94 number
- Are you an Immigrant Alien?
- Country of Citizenship
- Country of Dual Citizenship
- Employer and Country of employment

Tour Clothing Requirements

- Hard bottomed, closed shoes - no high heels, sandals, tennis shoes, open toes
- No sleeveless shirts - no tank tops, halter tops
- No shorts
- No dresses or skirts
- Full length slacks for everyone
- Everyone will be provided a hard hat and safety glasses
- We will be walking up and down some stairs
- No cameras

I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have about the meeting location, NIF tour and surrounding area.



Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

(By Norman M. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy)

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster. This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following are the recent changes in the membership list.

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STANDARDS ACTIONS

1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

DOE Technical Standards Recently Issued

The following DOE technical standards/handbooks were recently published and posted on the TSP website:

- *Chemical Management* (Volume 1 of 3), DOE Handbook 1139/1-2000, November 2000, Change Notice No.1 September 2004
- *Nuclear Explosive Safety Evaluation Process*, DOE-STD-3015-2004, November 2004 (Supersedes DOE-STD-3015-2001)

2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

2.1 American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7. Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at <http://www.webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.aspx>.

ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization (ISO) Standards.

2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at <http://www.asme.org/codes/newdocuments.html>. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of draft new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at <http://cstools.asme.org/wbpms/PublicReviewPage.cfm>. A respective comment period end date follows each listed document.

2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during November 2004 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/SNEWS/NOVEMBER_2004/acta_nov04.html. Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at <http://www.ans.org/standards/new/> lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The October 2004 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at <http://www.nfpa.org/PDF/NFPANews1004.pdf>.



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